

Photo: Stefan Wermuth

Offshore wind energy development: known and potential effects on marine mammals



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- Kristopher Winiarski, University of Massachusetts Amherst
- Other workshop attendees and regulatory, development and environmental advisory groups (for 2011 workshop and related efforts)





Potential hazards

Hazard	Effect	Development Phases		
		Pre- constr. & Assess.	Con- struction	Operation & Maint.
Direct effects	Collisions with vessels			
	Other direct injuries			
Indirect effects (mediated by behavioral response)	Disturbance from seismic surveys			
	Disturbance from construction			
	Disturbance from vessels			
	Disturbance from structures			
Indirect effects via changes in habitat/prey distributions	Direct habitat change			
	Changes in prey distrib.			
	(displacement or reef effects)			
	Changes in fishing patterns			
	Changes to air/water quality			

Data sources

- European offshore wind energy development
- Other anthropogenic activities in the marine environment





Direct effects: Injuries from construction activities

- Pile driving noise
- Predicted injury potential suggested to occur within a radius of about 100m from the source
- Other European studies??
- More generally, similar types of noise have the potential to cause temporary or permanent damage to hearing
 - Elevated noise levels

 temporary hearing loss, elevated cortisol and other physiological changes



Disturbance: construction activities

- Highest impact activity for marine mammals (Bergström et al. 2014)
- Observed effects at European OW facilities:
 - Displacement (variable distances observed)
 - Behavioral changes



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Disturbance: Operational turbines

- Low levels of underwater noise
- Potential effects: displacement and avoidance
 - Displacement: effective habitat loss, potential for displacement into areas with other risks
 - Cumulative avoidance during migration → increased energetic demands? (Masden et al. 2009 study on birds)
- Seals have not demonstrated avoidance or displacement behavior
- Harbor porpoise results are contradictory (activity levels down 0-71%)
- Several reviews have suggested little or no change in behavior



Changes to habitat/prey: Effects of pile driving

- Potential for direct and indirect effects on fish populations
- Long-term reductions in local fish abundance occurred after pile-driving during critical spawning periods (Atlantic herring)



Changes to habitat/prey: Operations

- Potentially significant changes to local pelagic habitat
- Reef effects
- Changes to fishing patterns
- Noise or hydrodynamic effects on fish populations

Data sources

- European offshore wind energy development
- Other anthropogenic activities in the marine environment





Other potential effects

- Vessel collisions (all development phases)
- Effects from seismic surveys
 - Injuries, displacement, behavioral changes
 - Possible effects on both marine mammals and prey
- Electromagnetic fields
- Changes to air and water quality



Waring et al. 2011, Wilson et al. 2007, Van Waerebeek et al. 2007, Laist et al. 2001, Jensen and Silber 2004, Bexton et al 2012, BOEM 2012a, Samuel et al. 2005, NOAA 2012, Weilgart 2007, Tyack et al. 2006, Cox et al. 2006, Southall et al. 2007, Tyack et al. 2011, McCauley et al. 2000, Castellote et al. 2012, Madsen et al. 2002, Goold 1996, Gordon et al. 2003, Bergström et al. 2014, MMS 2007, Popper and Schilt 2008, Slabbekoorn et al 2011, Wardle et al. 2001, Dalen and Knutsen 1987, McCauley et al. 2000, Engas et al. 1996, Hirst and Rodhouse 2000, Perrow et al. 2011

Take home messages

- Behavioral effects of seismic surveys and construction noise require further investigation
- Displacement during operations? Little or no data available for many taxa (especially baleen whales); harbor porpoise data is inconsistent
- Effects on habitat and prey communities will occur, but the net effect of such changes is unclear
- Need more info on large whale populations, distributions/ movements, and their responses to OW
 - Collision mortality with vessel traffic, at all phases



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